



# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HB 2112

technical event production services; exemption  
Prime Sponsor: Representative Petersen, et al., LD 12

---

X Committee on Commerce

Caucus and COW

House Engrossed

---

## **OVERVIEW**

HB 2112 exempts technical event production services personnel from the definition of *employee* for purposes of the unemployment insurance (UI) program administered by the Department of Economic Security (DES).

## **PROVISIONS**

1. Excludes from the definition of *employee*, individuals who perform technical event production services if they meet all of the following requirements: have the option to accept/reject assignments; have the right to work for multiple businesses; are not otherwise employed by the entity that coordinates or sponsors the events; are not otherwise employed by the entity that is coordinating, organizing or sponsoring the conference, convention, trade show, business, professional, charitable or similar event (Event).
2. Asserts that all qualifying persons who perform technical event production services are exempt, whether there is a direct contract or third party contract.
3. Defines *technical event production services* as all services to plan, coordinate, set-up, operate or breakdown the stages, tables, seating, displays, signs, audio/video equipment for an Event.

## **CURRENT LAW**

DES administers Arizona's [UI Program](#). Employers pay into the UI Trust Fund on behalf of their employees, and benefits are based on wages the employees earn in Arizona from employers who pay the unemployment insurance tax. Employees who lose their job through no fault of their own may receive monetary benefits while searching for another job. The current maximum benefit amount is \$240 per week, and eligible workers must be able to work, available for work and actively seeking work.

[A.R.S. § 23-613.01](#) defines an *employee* as any person performing services for an employer, and subject to the direction, rule or control of the employer in both method and final result performing a job. Statute describes control as setting the employee's work hours, work location, right to perform services for other employers, use of certain tools, equipment, materials, expenses and using other workers. Statute also lists a description of individuals that do not fall into the category of *employee*, such as independent contractors, business people, agents or consultants, or those working in an independent trade, skill or occupation, including sports officials, among others.